

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

G A I E T Y T H E A T R E

NEW OPERA HOUSE

Lessee and Manager ... F. H. Lyons.
 Manager for Professor Kennedy ... H. P. Lyman.
 Manager for E. J. Misoska ... L. L. Loeb.

TO-NIGHT
 TO-NIGHT
 TO-NIGHT.

KENNEDY Professor T. H.
 KENNEDY KENNEDY.
 KENNEDY the Eugene Winder
 KENNEDY of the World.

TO-NIGHT,
 120 LAUGHS in 120 MINUTES.

THE KING LAUGHMAKER
 OF
 THE WORLD.

Never before in Australia has the occult art of Memorizing
 had so apt and wonderful an exponent as in the
 person of
 Professor T. H. KENNEDY,
 who comes to this country surrounded by the leading
 scientists of England and America, and who has lately
 terminated a lengthy and remarkably successful season in
 Melbourne, having thoroughly astonished the Press, convinced the
 medical faculty, and amused the public. The programme which
 the learned Professor will have the honor of submitting to his
 patrons combines features interesting alike to the student, the

ask to be provided with an entertainment which will
vulgarity, contain such material as is conducive to
La Cretin.

**FUN
AND MERRIMENT.**

PRICES:

Dress circle	...	...	...	...	...
Stalls	...	...	...	...	...
Box	...	...	...	...	...
...
...

Box plan at Nicholson and Co.'s.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8.

**AT NOON TO-DAY keep your eyes fixed
on the heavens to see
PROFESSOR KENNEDY'S
MASSIVE BALLOON
ascend from the
OPERA HOUSE
with a celebrated
FRENCH AERONAUT,
the largest Balloon ever sent to the colonies.
Don't Forget.**

THE 500-yards Amateur Champion Race takes place on

PROFESSOR MARK OSCAR gives his marvelous exhibition of Floating on the Water, at the Corporation Baths, Dornum, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 17th March.

THE Coldstream Band of 20 performers, at the Corporation Baths, Dornum, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 17th March. Tickets 1/- payable at the Corporation Baths, Dornum, swimming Committee, Saturday.

SEVENTY-SEVEN Ladies competing in the Swimming Matches, at Corporation Baths, Dornum, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 17th March.

EIGHTEEN Events on the Programme of Swimming Contests at the Corporation Baths, Dornum, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 17th March.

ONE Hundred and Twenty-seven Gentlemen Competing in the Swimming Matches, at the Corporation Baths, Dornum, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 17th March.

THE CHAMPIONS—Messrs. Corbett, Parkinson, and Walker—perform their Graceful Tricks in the Water, at the Corporation Baths, Dornum, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 17th March.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 12th March.
THE Hurdle Race in the water, Corporation Harbours, Dromedary, on TUESDAY, 12th, Society wet & strong.

THE TIME FOR RECEIVING ENTRIES FOR THE RACE to be held at the
 BATHS, 400, PITT-STREET, on
 WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, is
 EXTENDED TILL 5 p.m. on MONDAY.

NEWINGTON COLLEGE A. A. CLUB.
 Thirtieth Annual SPORTS Meeting, Ashfield Recreation Ground, APRIL 21st, 1888.

The following races are included in the programme:—
 No. 1.—All Schools' Handicap.
 No. 13.—150-yds. All Schools' Champion.
 No. 15.—170-yds. Hurdles, Old Boys' Handicap.
 No. 16.—100-yds. Veterans' Handicap.
 No. 20.—150-yds. Old Boys' Handicap.
 No. 21.—Victors' Thoroughbred Handicap.
 Entries close April 23rd.

NEW BRIGHTON RECREATION GROUND.

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THE NEW BRIGHTON SKATING RINK IS NOW OPEN
EVERY DAY, from 2 to 7 in the afternoon,
and from 7.30 to 9 at night, under the careful
supervision of the excellent skating instructor.

THE GRACEFUL ART OF SKATING,
under supervision of an Efficient Roller Skater.

Special Attention given to LADIES and CHILDREN.

Trains to the door meet all trains to and from Sydney.

NEW BRIGHTON LADY ROBINSON'S BEACH.
SAYWELL'S TRAMWAY COMPANY TIME TABLE.

To LADY ROBINSON'S BEACH—
Trains Leave SYDNEY AT THE FOLLOWING TIMES:
8.2, 10.30, 12.3, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 6.30, 7.25, 8.45, 9.25, 10.30, 11.30.

From LADY ROBINSON'S BEACH TO SYDNEY—
SUNDAY TRAINS—8.45, 8.50, 9.10, 10.30, 1.5, 2.25, 2.35, 4.30.
Return Trains for Trulls, Trull, and Baths issued as All Stations.
First Class, 1st and 2nd class fares are the same.
See notice for full details for BATH TRIPKITS.

CAMDENVILLE WESLEYAN CHURCH.—A
BAZAAR will be opened in the above church on WEDNESDAY
EVENING, next, the 10th inst., commencing at two following

Good, mental and physical. All goods at strictly moderate prices.
Good musical and literary programs at \$1.00. Free. See the
under the efficient leadership of Mr. J. S. Hathorn, of
Sydney.

Refundable, \$5.00. At admission. Doors open from 5 to 8
p.m. 7 to 10 p.m. daily.

Admission, 64.

ST. STEPHEN'S AND PATRIOT-SABBATH
SCHOOLS Annual EXCURSION TO PERN RAY,
Pernamatta River, 7-9 A.M., Saturday, March 11th.
The excursion will leave the City at 7 A.M. for the
at 9 a.m.; and No. 4 J.C. City, Circular Quay, at 9.15 a.m.
and Summer Deception, leave No. 1 J.C. City, Circular Quay, at
11 a.m.

Returning from Pern Ray, at 4.30 and 5.30 p.m.
Tickets, 10 to 64 each,
may be obtained on application.

MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW
SOUTH WALES
will hold their
FIFTH ANNUAL PICNIC
TUESDAY, MARCH 27,
COOGEE BAY AQUARIUM.

A special train will leave Bridge-street at 9.20 a.m., stopping at King, Market, Park, Rushmore, and Liverpool streets, and Rose Park.

Tickets—Gent.'s, 21s; Ladies', 15s 6d; Double, 30s. Children, 6d.

Tickets may be had from any of the committee or members.

SIMNEY SMITH, Secretary.

THE COMBINED GROCERY
SELECT CATERING CLINIC
will be held at
SIR JOSEPH BANKS AVENUE,
ROJANT,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18th, 1888.

A large and varied
PROGRAMME OF AMUSEMENTS
will be provided.

TICKETS:
GENTLEMEN, 15s
LADIES, 10s 6d
CHILDREN, 5s.

WM. O'KEEFE,
Hon. Secretary.

STURGEY HILLS Musical Improvement Society.—Second rehearsal, **THURSDAY, March 11**, 8 p.m., at the home of Mrs. W. S. HARRIS, leaving Floating Jetty, foot of Palliser-street, at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

M. S. BUREND.—**W. S. HARRIS.**—**W. L. A. HARRIS.**

RECURSION of Members and Friends of the Harrow Lodge will take place **THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock**, at the Floating Jetty, foot of Palliser-street, Mount Richmond. Tickets in.

E. J. DAVIS, Secretary.

EPHONIC ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—**Rehearsal** Wednesday, Saturday evenings. Members requested to attend. C. Pucheltin, Hon. Sec., 80, Stanley-circuit. N. H. Johnston, Treasurer.

VIOLINIST (dance music), open for Engagement on **THURSDAY, March 11, 8 p.m.** at the Floating Jetty, Mount Richmond. R. W. J. Johnston, Manager.

DEATH OF A FINE INSTRUCTION by Grace Pringle.

Ladies and gentlemen coached up in every branch by a gentleman of the name of a London Times.

MEETING of Members THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, at "Professor Waddy's Academy," High Lane, St. Catherine's-road.

Study—"Lady of Lyons."

St. Catherine's-road. A notice can discuss that.

DRAMATIC Academy.—Vacancies for pupils, p. 1.
NEW OATLEY Township: \$1 deposit, 3s weekly.
THE Simplest and Best Family SEWING MACHINE
 is the Automatic Silent. Willcox and Gibbs.

MEETINGS.

MELBOURNE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
TEACHERS under the Department of Public Instruction are requested to **ATTEND** a MEETING at the Centennial School, Public School, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock a.m., at which Mr. William Williams will explain the various features of the Exhibition, and the various exhibits to be held in Melbourne, so far as they relate to the Exhibition.

CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
 MEETING of the BOARD will be held on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS.
 To hear and determine Appeal No. 65, in respect of certain buildings situated in Liverpool-street, and known as Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, and 29.

Members will MEET at the hour mentioned to proceed to view, and will after inspection of such premises, re-assemble at the hour fixed, when officers or members are invited to attend.

FREDERICK C. COOKE,
 Registrar and Board Officer.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEICHHARDT.

To the Worshipful the Mayor of LeicHHardt.
 We, the undersigned, being desirous of forming a Volunteer Reserve Corps in LeicHHardt, respectfully request that you will be pleased to call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Residents of LeicHHardt, for the purpose of considering the formation of such a Corps.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants.

GEO. A. WELLES,
A. JACKSON,
JOHN ELLER,
 &c., &c., &c.

RE VOLUNTEER RESERVE CORPS.

Centlemen, In compliance with the above resolution I have much pleasure in convening a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held at the Council-chambers, Parramatta-road, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering the formation of such a Corps.

By order,
J. H. WATKIN,
 Mayor.

Council-chambers, LeicHHardt.

BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD.

In accordance with a resolution passed by me, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the residents and ratepayers of the Borough of Ashfield, to be held at the Council-chambers, Parramatta-road, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering the formation of such a Corps.

By order,
J. H. WATKIN,
 Mayor.

Council-chambers, Ashfield.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. W.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence with a resolution passed by the Society, a SPECIAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the Agricultural Society's Hall, Hunter-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 19th APRIL, at 7 p.m.

For the purpose of discussing the following business—

1. The position of the Society in the year 1887.

2. The advantages of altering the Rules so as to increase the number of members and to secure the co-operation and aid of every Agricultural Society.

By order,
F. W. WEBSTER,
 Secretary.

N. S. W. POULTRY, PIGEON, CANARY, AND DOG

EXHIBITION.

Eleventh Annual MEETING will be held at Mr. Beattie's, 77, Market-street, on TUESDAY, 27th instant, at 8 p.m. The object of the meeting is to receive reports and election officers, for the current year.

A. J. GRAY, Hon. Sec., Eldon-chambers, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN ANNUAL PROVIDENT

ESTABLISHED 1849.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-ninth Annual MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held at the Sydney Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 16th MARCH, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon.

For the purpose of—

1. Receiving the Report of the Directors on the business of the Society for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

2. Electing two Directors in lieu of Thomas Littlejohns, Esq., and George Knox, Esq., who retire in consequence of the provisions of the Rules.

3. Electing an Auditor in lieu of John P. Fagan, Esq., who retires in consequence of the provisions of the Rules.

4. Dividing the amount of the surplus for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

5. Receiving the report and recommendations of the Directors on the Society's scheme of superannuation.

The Bylaws provide that no member shall at any Annual Meeting be eligible for election to the office of Director unless he has been a member of the Society for at least four years.

By order of the Board,
RICHARD TACE,
 Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

Before a candidate for the position of AUDITOR, returned vacant by the retirement of John P. Fagan, Esq., I beg to leave respectfully to solicit the favour of your Votes and Interest.

CHAS. A. MAXWELL,
 Auditor.

1 and 2, Montague-chambers, corner of Hunter and Elizabeth streets, first-class Office, South Kensington.

ILLAWARRA STEAM N. CO.

A Half-yearly MEETING of PROPRIETORS in this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th APRIL, at 10 o'clock.

To elect three Directors in the room of Mr. Metcalf, C. J. Manning, and Mr. F. F. Fagan, two of whom are eligible for re-election.

For the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in the course of the day.

I, R. N. COOKE, 17th March, 1888.

T. W. EADY, C. J. Manning, and Walter Friend, have given the requisite notice of candidature for the office of Director.

THE CITY BANK.

A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of the City Bank will be held at the Head Banking House of the Company, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of April, proximo, at 10 o'clock.

For the purpose of—

1. Receiving the Report of the Directors on the business of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

2. Electing three Directors in the room of Mr. Metcalf, C. J. Manning, and Mr. F. F. Fagan, two of whom are eligible for re-election.

For the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in the course of the day.

By order of the Board,
WILL. NWILL,
 Manager.

THE CITY BANK.

The Honorable S. A. JOSEPH, a duly qualified shareholder, has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for election as Director of the Bank.

WILL. NWILL,
 Manager.

THE CAMPO PASTORAL COMPANY, Limited.

Office: 7, Bent-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, 7, Bent-street, Sydney, at the hour of 2.30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1888.

For the purpose of—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Report of the Auditors, with the Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 29th day of February, 1888.

2. To elect two Directors.

3. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. William McMillan, Esq., who retires in consequence of the provisions of the Articles of Association, and who is eligible for re-election.

4. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Walter C. Watt, Esq., who retires in consequence of the provisions of the Articles of Association, and who is eligible for re-election.

5. To appoint Auditors for next year.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 27th instant.

Members, A. E. JAGGERS and WALTER C. WATT, having given the requisite notice, offer themselves for election as Directors.

By order of the Directors,
J. HENDERSON,
 Secretary.

LANCKLEY MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Annual General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office, 7, Bent-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1888, at 11 o'clock a.m.

For the purpose of—

1. Receiving the Report of the Directors and the Report of the Auditors, with the Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

2. To elect two Directors.

3. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. William McMillan, Esq., who retires in consequence of the provisions of the Articles of Association, and who is eligible for re-election.

4. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Walter C. Watt, Esq., who retires in consequence of the provisions of the Articles of Association, and who is eligible for re-election.

5. To appoint Auditors for next year.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 27th instant.

Members, A. E. JAGGERS and WALTER C. WATT, having given the requisite notice, offer themselves for election as Directors.

By order of the Directors,
J. HENDERSON,
 Secretary.

PINNACLE GROUP SILVER-MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ordinary Annual General MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1888, at noon.

Business to be transacted: To receive the Report of the Directors and the Report of the Auditors, with the Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

To elect two Directors.

To elect a Director in the place of Mr. William McMillan, Esq., who retires in consequence of the provisions of the Articles of Association, and who is eligible for re-election.

To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Walter C. Watt, Esq., who retires in consequence of the provisions of the Articles of Association, and who is eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for next year.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 27th instant.

Members, A. E. JAGGERS and WALTER C. WATT, having given the requisite notice, offer themselves for election as Directors.

By order of the Directors,
J. HENDERSON,
 Secretary.

SOUTH PINNACLE SILVER-MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at 3.30 p.m. on MONDAY, March 19th, instant, at the Company's Office, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Business to be transacted: To receive the Report of the Directors and the Report of the Auditors, with the Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

To elect two Directors.

To elect a Director in the place of Mr. William McMillan, Esq., who retires in consequence of the provisions of the Articles of Association, and who is eligible for re-election.

To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Walter C. Watt, Esq., who retires in consequence of the provisions of the Articles of Association, and who is eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for next year.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 27th instant.

Members, A. E. JAGGERS and WALTER C. WATT, having given the requisite notice, offer themselves for election as Directors.

By order of the Directors,
J. HENDERSON,
 Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN WIRE COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his office, No. 100, George-street, Sydney, up to noon on MONDAY, March 19th instant, for the purchase of the Plant and Stock-in-trade of the Australian Wire Company, Limited, according to the conditions and specifications, and to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
WILLIAM NIEMEN,
 Liquidator.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.

TENDERS are invited up to 4 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, the 20th March instant, for the following works required by the Council for the current municipal year, viz:—

1. Printing.

2. Carriage and guttering.

3. Scavenging.

4. Supplying consumables.

5. Supplying cement.

6. Supplying iron and steel.

7. Supplying fuel.

8. Supplying water.

9. Supplying gas.

10. Supplying electricity.

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National Library of Australia

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By this time anybody can see that this No. 2 Land Bill of Mr. Garreau is about the same chance of

the eccentricities of advertisers have been a frequent subject of remark. Not a house is built or pulled down without errors are created by a horrible combination of hand-counting and hand-measuring. The telephone station is crowded, and all these places where numbers of persons are gathered together are made unpleasant and revolting by pictures of unattractive persons whose sole diet is supposed to be somebody's sauce or somebody else's pickles. If there has been common to humanity at large; and even at our new public lavatories, the same is collected for the purpose of advertising one man's coat as another man's land. What remedy is open to these unfortunate persons? Perhaps it would be going too far if we were to say that the portraits of them were libellous. If they are held to public derision it is the misfortune of the advertiser, too, who must be presumed to know his own business, and to know that it is important to associate with the individual whom he is selling, by associating it with the individual whom he is selling to. But this does not help the victim of the picture.

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III.
REACTION.
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The Coopers' Society met last night, Mr. A. Guthrie occupying the chair. Mr. Guthrie was elected president *vice* Mr. J. Strange, retired. A guinea was voted toward the expenses of the local delegates who took part in the annual meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress. Two delegates were selected to represent the society on the Trade Hall committee.

8 [ADVT.]

RODENT & RATS.—Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, and

THE FORTHCOMING ENCAMPMENT.

[illegible]

LATE HOURS.—WHITE SLAVERY.

LATE HOURS—WHITE SLAVERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir, In reading your issue another draper's assistant has taken up this matter, and it is high time the thinking part of the public assisted in this important matter. Our assistants and clerks, in their pupils, learn to be obedient and to do as they are told. It is that sense of things should exist in this city. They are not subservient to men whom I know are "white slaves." On Saturday night, this restraint of humanity speaking is quite impossible for these men who are at work to relate to maintain any physical condition. They are going to the odor of the dye, dust, etc., that pertains to being in the shop. It is a mockery, so far as the draper's assistant is concerned, to have a "white slave" in a mechanic's institute, &c., unsuitably valuable as these are to teach our youth, but quite beyond the scope of the matter. It is a pity that the public is not more cultivated, so that they are ever ready to argue the sale of their employers' goods by a little better planned system. I have taken the liberty to call on you, and to have a paper before you by day and by the others. One reason, it is those men who have been in business, say, in their own way, want to find themselves in the same position, and it is that they are not to be "white slaves." I have seen a man, who we see drapers (modern ones) who can afford to live in a way that some of our professional men hesitate to display. I have seen a man who has been in the business, and who is not likely, by small pay and late hours. This kind of thing is not likely to enable the character of drapers' assistants to be maintained, and they form a large part of the public who prefer to buy in close shops at night instead of purchasing in the daylight, but who jeopardize the moral and physical health of this class of people. Trusting this matter will be followed by you.

I am, Sir,
Very truly,
Yours,
Wm. H. Lee.

ONE, WHO BELIEVES IN EARLY CLOSING.

March 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Every now and again a faint wail is heard from those whose misfortune it is to spend most of their life behind a softened counter. Not much notice is taken of

Your correspondent "Draper's Assistant" paints a very true and forcible picture of what most of us have to undergo when engaged in this particular position, and therefore

Now, here in Newcastle we never think of closing on Saturday before 11 o'clock (other nights between 8 and 10).

and on pay Saturdays, which come round fortuitously, it is often midnight ere the worn-out assistant drags himself home, stumbling at almost every step, to be down again until 3 or 4 in the morning, and being able to slither through overwork of the following day with aching head, headache, which takes him all the Sunday to get over.

What is a man's life worth who has to contend with hours like these? Especially hard is it on those who have a family. But presuming there is one, what will the wife do? She gets away from business at the case of the single man. He goes away from business at the case of the single man. He naturally feels very sticky and dirty, and every prolonged he has done two days' work in one, and is tired and cross

going there; other servants are half over. It is no use for him but to drop into an hotel, have a restorer, and sleep nearly all the time. School, Art was closed, it is useless the seeds of perhaps a drunken life.

After 18 years of this servitude I have come to the conclusion that is no public to shop earlier than to get them to do this we must close earlier. To obtain which concession either legislation or a combined effort on the part of the actor assistants will be absolutely necessary.

I am, &c. J. A. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—How natural for people in their grievances to fly to the press; and how ready you are to lend your columns to the cause!

terfulate them." Therefore we do not wonder at the epistolary communications on the late-hour system in shop solidarity; but I need hardly say that the use of money is as strong for employers to be moved by such protestation in your much-read dailies; the axe must be laid at the root of the evil by compulsion, which must sooner or later be brought to bear on a class of our community who are willing to run all risks to themselves and their employees for securing what they deem to be the use of money.

I am, &c., ONCE AN ASS-INSTANT.

THE SUPERIOR HEALTHFULNESS OF THE CITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—For a long time past there has been an exodus of dwellers from the city to the suburbs, under the impression that the latter were more healthful, but the revelations of the mortality returns just published show that whatever the cause of the exodus, it is not healthfulness that can maintain the lead in hostilities. Your recent account of the suburban municipalities give the reason for this growing unhealthfulness of these parts in the almost entire absence of any system of underground drainage. And in the absence of this, the suburbs are bound to be long in the lead, and they will soon have abundant optical and olfactory demonstration of the cause of suburban sickness. How can people be healthy who have an open drain before

their doors filling the street and homes with the insidious and deadly miasma of pestilence. The epidemic of typhoid fever during Point's time in the South was a common sight. As Darling Point will be found grates full of scavenger filth and tinting every breeze that blows. And if in some cases an airy situation these open drains are so bad, what can be expected in the close-built hollows of other urban areas? The people who are dying in the streets are the victims of the typhoid fever is but a small indication of the damage that is done to health by insanitary surroundings. Only the few who escape typhoid, but pallid cheeks, nervous headaches, chronic lassitude in the many are proof of the vast suffering being done to the public health by want of sanitation. The fever is not the only disease that is transmitted in this way, which permanently enflees the sub-titiation, and thus the parents of debilitated familes will have weakly children.

and that the latter reared in close little houses and near to cesspits and open drains can never become strong and healthy.

It is really incredible to Australia that sanitary matters are so much neglected, and that a people so well off and laying out so much on food, drink, dress, and luxuries should dwell in poky little houses with the most primitive sanitary arrangements. The first public sewer in Rome was laid out the first great public work was a sewer which stands to this day. *Id salus populi suprema lex* was the case in ancient Rome it is certainly the reverse in the neighbourhood of Sydney, where sanitation is the last thing that enters the mind of the authorities.

It may be asked what will rotise the people from their lethargy? Most likely cholera is to be the means. It was

[illegible]

There is no doubt that the city of Sydney gives conditions of health much superior to those of the suburbs, though it might be much improved. The drainage is underground so that the streets are not dirty and the city is not troubled with proper trapping there is no smell from the sewers in the houses. The streets are kept clean, and the health giving parks and gardens are close at hand. When the third sewer is completed, the state of the waters of the city will be much improved, and the lower parts of the city will benefit thereby.

In conclusion, it may be said that it is also cheaper to live in the city, for if the suburban resident will only calculate the expense of time and money travelling to and from his place of business, the cost of a family, and the cost of a carriage, he will find that the city is the more economical place of abode.

ated by insanitary conditions, he will probably find he would be much better off, and likely to live longer by residing in the much maligned, but now proved much healthier city.

I am, &c.,

AEDILE.

**APPRENTICES IN THE CANADIAN-PACIFIC
MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I read in your issue of the 8th instant a letter on the above subject. I am pleased to state that I will give respect to the manning of those vessels with Australian

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survivors many of the British colonies were discovered, and
 the British flag unfurled. The sailing together of Canadian
 and Australian youths and exchange of commerce must
 be a means that strong unity to exist without which no friend-
 ships can be lasting. I trust, Sir, this magnificent proposal
 will become an established fact. It must certainly find
 great favour amongst the public of these colonies, and
 especially amongst parents whose sons are inclined for the
 sea as a profession; and at the present time it is a difficult
 matter to get open employment for our young men, and
 you will insert this in your paper, and thanking you
 in anticipation,
 I am, &c., A MOTHER.

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copied by makers of imitative
and inferior articles.

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DISASTROUS BUSH FIRES.

THE INFLUX OF CHINESE.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883.

rum marks of respect to the memory of the mercenary William were observed yesterday in the city of the Australian colonies. Funeral services directed by British ships and batteries. Government and disage were shown half-mast, and many business were closed.

affairs of Lord Augustus Loftus have been out of the Insolvency Court by the cancellation bankruptcy.

advance in colonial Government securities on London market is maintained. The N.S.W. four int inscribed stock is quoted at the high rate of 10s., and the three per cent at £107.

stones from the South Australian ruby have been examined in London, and are proved to be garnets, worth 2s. a carat.

Bellarat mining syndicates have secured silver in Tasmania.

the disastrous snow-storms in the United States are of people have been frozen to death. There has been great damage to railway and telegraph plant interference with business.

French Chamber of Deputies refuses to increase on alcoholic liquors.

GENERAL BOWLENDER has been deprived of his command in the French army.

the action of General Bonedense is said to have

g visited Paris without permission. The General
as the real reason to be that he is popular among

Chinese Government has complained to the local authorities of the anti-Chinese legislation levied by the Australian colonies.

ROBERT WINDOM died yesterday evening at his home, in Domain-terrace. He had been falling ill since his return from England. A few days ago his condition became precarious, and his death took place while he was in a state of unconsciousness.

A DEAN of Sydney was welcomed home yesterday by the clergy of the diocese.

STRICT orders for the conduct of the approaching harvest camp meetings have been issued from headquarters.

TODAY is St. Patrick's Day, and it will be celebrated by the Irish citizens with a large demonstration.

THE Raffles Club Race Club offers an attractive programme for this afternoon.

A Chinese steamer Myrmec was quarantined at the Head on Thursday for smallpox. One of the passengers, a Chinaman, died from this disease yesterday.

PUBLICAN at Grafton has been fined for not keep-

the lamp in front of his hotel till six p.m. YOUNG girl living near Wilanota committed suicide with poison on Sunday. She had been despondent in consequence of the death of her lover. CHAS. CARNEY, a man 40 years of age, was run over and killed on the Sandringham tramway yesterday. CARNEY'S bush fires broke out on Thursday in all parts of the colony. The day is recorded as "Black Thursday" in the country around Young, Murrumbidgee, Castamundra, Burrowa, Grenfell, Tambo, and Wellington. CARNEY'S bush fires have destroyed thousands of acres of wheat, miles of fencing, and a number of haystacks. A CARNEY'S house near Bungendore was burned to the ground.

ground and another in the same locality narrowly escaped.

Many farmers and pastoralists have been inflicted on the country. The first traced to definable causes, originated in the burning of stubble and chaff.

Hundreds of sheep have been roasted to death by the bush fires in the country.

Mr. Thomas McILWAIN addressed the electors of North Brisbane last night, and was very well received.

The Government veterinarian reports, as the result of his inquiries in Queensland, that the horse disease observed in the Clarence and Richmond Rivers districts is the same as that known as Queensland mangle.

Thomson has sent £500 to the relief of the Ekye district.

A man named Isaac Green, living in Brisbane, tried to shoot his wife yesterday, and then shot himself dead.

The use of the electric light in the Victorian Parliament House has been unanimously recommended by the Royal Commission on the subject. Colonel Craik, who was examined by the commission, advised the use of accumulators to ensure a steady light.

Since the 1st December last, the colony of Victoria has reported to the Central Board of Health in Melbourne 796 cases of typhoid fever, 105 of which have been fatal. Diphtheria was reported in 91 cases, with 42 deaths.

It is proposed to attempt the establishment of the sugar industry in Victoria. The Minister of Agriculture has applied to the American Government for full information regarding the extraction of golden syrup from the amber cane, which grows luxuriantly in several parts of the colony. With the view of promoting the industry, the Government is about to obtain complete sugar manufacturing plant from America.

The police of Victoria indignantly demand an explanation of a statement by Inspector Chambers, that he issued a command that some members of the force did nothing and swear anything, to prove their charges.

The Victorian Presbyterians deny the charge of immorality made against them by the New South Wales Presbyterians in the matter of the proposed federation. They say that from the first they objected to the entire management of the missions being handed over to a board.

The Victorian Presbyterian Church takes up the question that its objections to the incorporation of the various branches of the Church are confined to the mission work only.

During the hearing of a maintenance case in Melbourne yesterday, it appeared that the applicant had lashed out one of her husband's eyes and blinded the other with a pair of scissors. The maintenance order was refused.

WILLIAM STUART GRIPPIN, accountant of the E. S. and A. C. Bank, Richmond, Victoria, has been arrested for the embezzlement of over £1000.

The Tasmanian forces will be welcomed from joining the federal naval demonstration at Melbourne as the men, being volunteers, cannot be sent out of the colony.

Is exploring party on the St. John's River in New Guinea has had a narrow escape from hostile natives, and had to return to friendly tribes, having lost everything, including their clothes. The Government is not taking any steps to facilitate parties going inland.

The "Volapük" experiment, about which some of our correspondents have been so much exercised of late, is at all events receiving bold advertisement. It has a literature of its own, to which critics or admirers are adding contributions every day in the correspondence columns of the press.

It has its fervid partisans too, and its ardent opponents; and one of its certified teachers has just published a translation, with the consent of the inventor, of the "Grammar and Vocabulary of Volapük."

A correspondent informs us that JOHANN MARTIN SCHLEYER, who devised this unique experiment, has been at work for ten years on his pet project. It must be a source of some gratification to him now to know that if Volapük is destined to add to the list of the world's failures, the fact will not be due to that cold neglect and quiet negation that have killed so many fanciful projects before.

The word has been brought so often, and so prominently under public notice, and the enthusiasm of the believers in the new language is so great and so effusive, that the number of people whose attention has not been more or less arrested by the subject must, indeed, be very few.

Every one knows by this time that Volapük is a language proposed for general adoption as a common means of intercourse between people who would otherwise speak different tongues. When we reflect for a moment on the effect these different languages have in intensifying the divisions between the various members of the human family, we at once begin to wonder that, with the spread of enlightenment, a common language was not invented long ago. And, indeed, it has not been left for Herr SCHLEYER to make the first attempt.

More than one theorist has approached the subject in his day, propounded his theory, and waited in vain to see it accepted as far as the inventor of Volapük has seen his. The theories failed to interest the people, and without the popular suffrage no sweeping innovation in language is possible.

The attempts only served to show the desire that existed to adopt some common basis for the exchange of information or ideas, and the fascination the subject had formed men's minds.

It is possible that the present experiment may have no further significance, but in the meantime it has received a practical value that others never had, from the fact that it is adopted as a medium of business intercourse by many German firms. They maintain, as all its disciples do, that its simplicity and ease with which it may be acquired, settle its merits for this purpose beyond dispute, and that its general adoption would materially facilitate the transaction of business and all trade relations between foreign houses. So far as trade and business go, they claim the adoption of Volapük as a recognised language would quite do away with all the inconveniences arising from differences in speech, and make the laborious acquisition of foreign tongues no longer necessary for any practical purpose. Its value as a medium for the exchange of ideas, and as a power in literature, is left to fix itself later on, and for the purpose it professes to serve it is claimed that its simplicity is its best recommendation.

One of the results of England being a nation of shopkeepers is that her trade relations have extended all over the world. Her language has gone with her trade. Two continents use the English tongue and nothing else; and the coloured races all over the world pay tribute to the enterprise of the British trader in the "pigeon-English" they nearly everywhere speak.

The tongue that CANNING and SHAKESPEARE spoke can be heard in every corner of Europe, though perhaps the modern British tourist may have somewhat tainted the well of English art with undiluted. But all this bears better evidence to the energy and power of the Briton than to the flexibility of the language he uses sometimes with such unnecessary force and freedom.

Some of our continental detractors say that it is mere British prejudice that refuses to learn any other language than its own, and must needs force that down the throats of other people if they would participate in the benefits of English trade. Whether this be true or not, it is quite certain that to-day the English language is spoken over three-quarters of the globe, and that if the same comparative rate of progress were maintained in the future as in the past, its adoption as the recognised lingual medium of exchange would soon be an established fact.

It is at this point that some of the opponents of Volapük make a stand. They hold that this is a German invention—a mere trick to stop the spread of English as the universal language of commerce. Those who speak this claim to derive some confirmation of their belief from the fact, recently announced, that some of the German firms who have adopted Volapük have notified their Birmingham constituents that if it is not used they must close the business connection. Against all this sentimentalism in the wrong place, however, we find that the inventor of Volapük has based his new language on English, thus paying a high tribute to its universality. He could not well do otherwise; but no one would be so courageous as to maintain that its adaptability is in anything like an equal proportion. As the commerce of other nations grows—and that of Germany is expanding every year—it is not to be expected that, while the conditions of competition gradually equalise themselves, the foreign correspondents of English houses will continue to be handicapped by the use of a language which was only tolerated because of the trade it brought.

And if these foreign houses propose a common language, invented, it is true, by one of themselves, but based strictly on the English vocabulary, it must be admitted that the concession is a fairly acceptable one to our natural British prejudices on this subject. The adoption of Volapük in business correspondence will not make Britons less able to hold their own by land or sea, and England could only hope to impose her speech on the nations as the language of commerce so long as the conditions of commercial competition remain exactly as they are.

Whatever the ultimate success of the Volapük experiment may be, it is certainly a very interesting one. But if it seems to have a future before it as a commercial medium, there is a great deal to be said before its claims to be regarded as a universal language can be admitted. Although, as a mere question of utility, we may wonder that people have not already reduced all human thought and feeling to one universally intelligible form of mutual exchange, the very expression of surprise suggests the strong natural obstacles that stand in the way of such a realisation. There is probably no social sentiment stronger in man than love of country, and in this connection country loses its language. Where a conquered country loses its language, its national character is effaced. This effacement never entirely takes place while the separate language lingers. The case of Alsace and Lorraine is an instance of this. There is a sentiment in language, borrowed from its ancient expression of all that its people have felt of home, and family, and country. Its songs and its familiar speech have no meaning out of their own original tongue. The writers and thinkers of a country, its poets and seers, its patriots and its bards, are all absorbed into its language, where they are immortal part is preserved as in a hermetic casket for ever.

But to express the sentiment of home and country in Volapük would be burlesque. The interchanges of domestic tenderness expressed in that grotesque dialect would so long continue to partake of the character of the broadest farce, that none would ever think of using it out of a pantomime. All the music of words and the charm of language in poetry or oratory would be gone, for what *ignora* of sweet sounds could be expected out of Volapük?

No sentiment could manage to live against such an ARISTOPHANES' frog-chorus. Religion, patriotism, and every abstract virtue, if preached in such a hybrid tongue, would have so much suggested ludicrousness to contend with in the meantime, that long before Volapük was popularised the effects of its introduction would be more disastrous than the Tower of Babel. The new language may possibly come into general use among merchants, but mercantile men are not idealists or sentimentalists. And even the most enthusiastic admirer of this novel experiment, either in England or Germany, would scarcely care to read his SHAKESPEARE or SHILLER, or his GOETHE or RICHTER, in Volapük.

What can a man live on in New South Wales? Writing on the question of the unemployed the other day, a correspondent made a suggestion which has not passed without evoking a certain amount of discussion. He proposed that in cases where it might be absolutely necessary that an unemployed man should have work provided for them, they should be paid at the rate of eighteen shillings per week, with tents and cooking utensils. He maintained that this sum was amply sufficient for the maintenance of a working-man. On this point other correspondents join issue, and the question is raised as to whether a man can live on eighteen shillings per week in Australia or not. One correspondent flatly disputes the position, and holds that the sum named, even with supplies, is not enough to keep a man and his family. "Such twaddle," he says, "won't go down in sunny New South Wales." It is certain that if we multiply a man's wants by those of his family—since those who are out of employment are often so unlucky as to have such encumbrances—the original question takes quite a new face. But the general interest of the matter lies not in the doubt as between eighteen shillings or twenty, or more or less than those figures, and which of these is nearer the magical sum; it is more likely to lie in the question this doubt suggests, as to the causes that make living relatively expensive.

The subject has an interest quite apart from the way it may affect the capitalist who has to pay wages for labour. If the labourer earns a hire that is not enough to maintain him—eighteen shillings in stead of thirty, for instance, if that be the adequate sum—he and his family fall into poverty. Statistics prove that poverty leads to crime. The matter then becomes a social question of the first importance. The figures that may stand for an adequate income are relative and shifting, but the social consequences that

come from penury are fixed and easily calculable.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for February there is an article by Mr. GEORGE SOMERS LAYARD discussing the question "How to Live on £700 a Year?" Here the matter is sifted just as earnestly as our correspondents have dealt with the question of how to live on eighteen shillings per week.

What is riches to one is poverty to another. The agricultural labourer at home is well found and fed at nine shillings weekly. To him, eighteen shillings would be wealth. It is true, his cottage is provided, and some of his wants as well, but not more of these, perhaps, than are represented by the tent and cooking utensils suggested for our local unemployed.

The calculation of this question is to be entered into in the light of the circumstances surrounding. As the writer in the *Nineteenth Century* puts it:—"The matter is not within the scope of mathematics, nor is it capable of solution by arithmetical means. But we can contrast conditions, and, perhaps, arrive at something definite that way. We know that when the agricultural labourer immigrates to New South Wales, he can live for a time on less than his fellows who have been here before him. As his wages rise he begins to perceive new wants. The man who lived on bread and cheese and beer at home, in Australia wants beef every day. Where one pint of beer sufficed he now wants several. He lives better. He goes to theatres, and smokes more tobacco; and he lives in better houses and wears better clothes. No one would care to say that there is any harm in all this. It merely accustoms the expatriated labourer to a higher standard of personal expenditure.

Wastefulness is the mother of poverty. It has been said that if a man's income be twenty pounds, and he spend twenty pounds and sixpence per annum, the result would be ruin; if twenty pounds less sixpence, he is on the highway to fortune. Mr. MICAWBER used to figure in this way, and for once he was right. The writer in the *Nineteenth Century* does not counsel parsimony to the struggling creatures who desire to live in the matter of cabs, and opera boxes, and cigars.

Perhaps, in the same way, a correspondent suggested eighteen shillings as a weekly dole to the unemployed who was thinking more of the necessities of life, the want of which alone constitutes anything like a claim to Government aid, than of those little luxuries of the working-man which he has a perfect right to enjoy so long as he earns the money to pay for them. So long as the working-man in Australia or elsewhere earns more wages than he actually requires for the bare requisites of existence, he has a personal right to do what he likes with his own, and spend it in the purchase of whatever comforts or luxuries he may fancy. But when for one cause or another the rate of wages goes down, or employment temporarily ceases, the case is different. He is face to face with the same problem that confronts the gilded youth of London who finds his £700 a year quite enough to buy cigars and pay for cabs and opera boxes while he is single, but not enough to cover these and his domestic expenses when he is married. The course recommended is the same in both cases. Let the luxuries go. Then it may possibly be found that even on £700 a year life may be possible, and that so low a figure as eighteen shillings per week is not without its uses.

But, unfortunately for the simplicity of this position, it is only too true that the unemployed in this country are not the men who confine themselves to legitimate luxuries when fairly well paid for their work. Many of the unemployed come in from the country, and it is in bad seasons, when work on the stations is scarcer, that the unemployed question crops up. Yet it is the sharper and the station hand who, after making their cheques in good seasons, too often proceed to "knock them down" for the greatest procurable quantity of intoxicants in the least possible space of time. When their money is done they go back to work. Finding none, they drift to Sydney, and become of the unemployed, attracting sympathy and notice through those deserving cases of honest distress which large seaport centres of population can always put forward. This is the other side of the luxuries-and-expenses question. In this case poverty is produced, not by paying men too little, but by paying them more than they know how to use wisely. And though personally a man may be at liberty to do what he likes with his own, the economics of the question speak quite differently. If the necessities of living increase with increased means, and a wage sufficient for luxuries produces a desire for excesses, then the question becomes a socio-economic one, and not a personal one at all. Excesses produce poverty, and from poverty comes crime. The idle and the vicious classes of this country are sometimes the victims, not of want, but of excess. At the same time this is not an economical problem to be simply and easily settled in the employer's own interest by his paying his workmen eighteen shillings a week, or any fixed figure of the kind. It is a matter that can only adjust itself, though the process may be assisted by wise and beneficent State direction. The working-man who spends the whole of his wages when they are at their best is robbing his family and inflicting an injury on the State, which will, perhaps, have to support him and it later on. The drunken shearer is an extreme type of this wasteful class; but every man whose expenses exceed his income when his income is reasonably good is equally immoral in an economical sense. This is the core of the question. It is impossible to say to a shilling what the exact expense of living per head of the population in New South Wales may be. Even if the information were attainable, it would be of no more practical utility than those wildly-exciting calculations one sometimes sees as to the number of Chinese who could enter the colony under the one capitation tax. The really important fact is, that whatever a man may have to live upon, the sum he spends is of less significance in an economical and social sense than the sum he saves. Parsimony is almost as bad as poverty, but judicious saving of the surplus of his wages is a duty that every working-man, whatever the character of his work may be, owes to himself, to his family, and to the State. The actual cost of living, whether the sum required be eighteen shillings or £700, is a curious one, and may

interest curious persons. But the keeping of expenses within one's income, and the discouragement of a false standard of personal expenditure, is a matter of public interest, as it involves public consequences.

It is evident from the information given elsewhere that the Government at Peking is attentively watching events in Australia, so far as they affect Chinese interests. A circular despatch has been sent to the Governors of these colonies, enclosing the copy of a note communicated to Lord SALISBURY by the Chinese Minister at the British Court, in which attention is called to the special legislation which has been resorted to in Australia for the purpose of restricting Chinese immigration. The language of the note is courteous and moderate, but at the same time it is pointed out that the measures adopted by the Australian Legislatures, and sanctioned by the English authorities, are not in accordance with treaty obligations, and are an infringement of the rights which may be claimed by the subjects of all friendly Powers. Special attention is directed to the poll-tax, from which the subjects of other Powers are exempt, and surprise is expressed that it should have been considered necessary in Australia to make such a charge. It has never been alleged, the note states, that the Chinese immigrants are unruly; but, on the contrary, the Governors of Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and the Australian colonies have "repeatedly borne testimony to the orderly conduct of the Chinese population, and their value in developing colonial resources." It does not appear to the Chinese Government, therefore, that the Australian Government has been so far from the mark in its legislation as to deprive the Chinese in Australia of the immunities accorded to them by treaties, and dealing with them differently from the subjects of other Powers. The Chinese Government is convinced that where colonial Legislatures have enacted regulations intended to be incompatible with HER MAJESTY'S international engagements, the omission of the Crown to exercise its right of veto is not to be taken as showing approval on the part of the Central Government, and the note concludes with the expression of a hope that HER MAJESTY'S Government will inquire into the nature of the legislation which the Australian colonies have adopted, and consider how far it is compatible with the growth of friendly relations between Great Britain and China. Although the note is moderate in tone, it contains a very plain request that the British Government should inquire into the matter of the poll-tax, with the view of procuring its abolition. The extent to which the Crown is committed does not appear to be realised by the Chinese Minister, nor is the nature of the Australian objections understood. The Chinese are not accused of being unruly; their presence is objected to on other grounds. In the first place, they neglect sanitary regulations, and for this we are partly to blame in not compelling their compliance. Then they interfere with the artisan by working at cheaper rates than he can afford to do, while their smuggling propensities injure the revenue. But their chief objection to the Chinese is their arrival in large numbers would alter the character of the population, and would make it more Asiatic than European, in fact. An invasion such as that which Port Darwin was threatened with recently could not, therefore, be allowed on any terms. The Chinese Minister objects to the Chinese being talked about wildly and inconsiderately. There are nice international questions involved, as this note of the Chinese Minister shows, and the Home Government will find it somewhat difficult to satisfy the authorities at Peking that the Australian Legislatures have done the right thing.

Attention has again been called to the overpowering noise of the street traffic. It is so great as to cause positive physical pain to those whose nerves are delicately strung, and it interferes seriously with business. As our correspondent "Merchant" points out, it is almost impossible to transact any business in the streets of Sydney, and even in the shops and warehouses people are unable sometimes to hear each other speak unless the doors and windows are shut. That these complaints are not exaggerated all those whose engagements take them into the busy quarters of the city can testify. In plain language, the noise caused by the wheel traffic is growing, and, as the traffic increases, it will become more intense unless some check can be put upon it. Is it possible to reduce the noise? There can be no doubt about the point. How about the check of the difficulty? The evil complained of arises from two causes—the formation of the streets, and the construction of the vehicles. The wooden blocks are responsible for a good deal, but "Merchant" is quite right when he says that the chief cause of the noise is to be found in the vehicles. "Of late years," he says, "the great bulk of the buses, spring wans, and trollies have had their wheels made to fit on to their axles simply by means of a nut, the consequence being that every movement of the vehicle, especially over the wooden blocks, causes a rattling noise that is heard in the ears of the passer-by. He might have added that in the cases of omnibuses, the rattling of the windows materially increases the noise. That the vehicles are more to blame than the wooden blocks is apparent to anyone who will take the trouble to notice the difference between the sound that comes from a hansom cab and that produced by a "bus or springcart. If the only vehicles employed were cabs and carriages, there would be little to complain of. "Merchant" suggests a twofold remedy—the prohibition of loose axle-boxes and the application to the wooden blocks of a top dressing of asphalt. It would be impossible to carry out the former suggestion without making an alteration in the law; but a great many people will be inclined to say that this is a matter in which legislation should step in. The public ought to be protected against everything in the shape of a nuisance, and the sound that is heard in Sydney is a nuisance of the most pronounced type. Unless something can be done in this direction it is scarcely worth while to discuss the question of asphalt dressing. Covering the wooden blocks with asphalt would mitigate the evil to a slight extent, perhaps, but it would not be a permanent remedy. It would be impossible to carry out the former suggestion without making an alteration in the law; but a great many people will be inclined to say that this is a matter in which legislation should step in. 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so | **W**ANTED, a Lady's HELP. Apply by letter, Mrs.

WANTED, thoroughly competent General SERVANT, good refs. Madame Lurie, 103, Victoria-st.

WANTED, respectable General SERVANT, with references. 5, Victoria-land, off Underwood-st.

WANTED, a Cook, for a small family. Apply Mrs. Pumph's Swan with two Necks Hotel, George-st.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Mrs. J. Elliot, Bryonia Cottage, Richmond.

WANTED, General SERVANT, good references, light work. Apply Mrs. Elliott, 7, Wyoming, Canada family.

WANTED, competent G. SERVANT for house and laundry references. Apply Mrs. G. H. Jones, 12, Locke Bay.

WANTED, a steady Man for GROOM. 78, Gidley-road.

WANTED, respectable House-keeper, no encumbrances. Apply Mrs. J. B. Brown, 15, Surrey Hill.

WANTED, useful GIRL, small family, no washing. Mrs. Mitchell, Flood street, Bondi.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, to nurse and wash. Apply Mrs. J. B. Brown, 15, Surrey Hill.

WANTED, young Person, for culture and book-binding. T. W. Eady, printer, nearly op. Protestant Hall.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT, good references. Apply Mrs. J. B. Brown, 15, Surrey Hill.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, a General SERVANT. Friend-in-Hand Hotel, Copper-street, Gidley.

WANTED, NURSEGIRL, mind 2 children, also references. 10, Victoria-land, off Underwood-st.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, also G. SERVANT, for hotel, corner Liverpool-st. Durlingham-st.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, hours 8 till 6, light work. Apply Mrs. J. B. Brown, 15, Surrey Hill.

WANTED, respectable BOY. Apply Paddy and Co. Chemists, 19, Hunter-st.

WANTED, strong active young MAN, generally useful, not over 40 yrs. Apply Mrs. J. B. Brown, 15, Surrey Hill.

WANTED, smart LAD, to assist in a shop. Liverpool Arms, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, smart, respectable GIRL, used to kitchen work. Hyde Park Rooms, 59, Market-st.

WANTED, a smart YOUNG. 305, George-st.

WANTED, respectable young GIRL, to assist in housework, and children. Richard Hyde, 19, Abercrombie-st.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as BAR MAID. Apply Metropolitan Hotel, Ridge and George streets.

WANTED, Cook, Landwaitress, small families, good references. Apply Mrs. J. B. Brown, 15, Surrey Hill.

WANTED, a good COOK used to restaurants. Apply Thomas's Dining Rooms, 59, Market-st.

WANTED, a competent PARLOURMAID. Waverley Lodge, Lavender-st.

WANTED, licensed CABDRIVER. Apply Mrs. J. B. Brown, 15, Surrey Hill.

WANTED, Steady single Man with License to drive. H. Williams, 11, Victoria-land, off Underwood-st.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to assist in light housework, good wages. Apply Talcott-st., 4, Darling-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, for per work. No. 63, Liverpool-st.

WANTED, Cabman, to Kent. Apply Stable, Victoria-land, off Sussex-street, near Goulburn-st.

WANTED, Nurse and Needlewoman; also, young Person, to assist in a shop. Apply Mrs. J. B. Brown, 15, Surrey Hill.

Wanted, a person capable of doing all the work required. 2, Hegarty's-buildings, Bourke-st., Waverley.

WANTED, responsible Girl, as General Servant.
Mrs. Mary Ann, 10, St. James' St., Newmarket.
WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply
Oxford Hotel, King street, Newtown.
WANTED, a BILLIARD-MAKER, to be used
for a family table. Apply Lewis & Co., 10, St. James' St.
WANTED, smart, active GIRL, make herself generally
useful. T. Tannered, Ellisborough-street, Balmain, West.
WANTED, GIRL, to mind baby, and assist house
work. 48, Castle-street, near the market-street.
WANTED, an experienced GIRL, references
7, Old Parramatta-road, Forest Lodge.
WANTED, YOUTH, drive and generally useful
man. Bradley, Fernvale, opposite Town Hall, Glebe.
WANTED, a good COOK and GENERAL SERVANT.
11, Riley-street.
WANTED, MAN COOK, for station, must be good
baker. Mrs. Purvie, registry, 124, Castlereagh-road.

WANTED, at once, a Girl from 15 to 16, as NURSE

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WANTED, smart General SERVANT, 12s week
W. B. HOWES, Ebley-street. Waverley tram to street.

WANTED, a good useful YOUNG MAN to HELP, good house
Apply Mrs. Keelard, 98, William-street.
WANTED, a WOMAN to HELP, good steady, good house
Hedrup, Dover-roads, Summer Hill.
WANTED, young GIRL, about 17, as General Servant, to
sleep as house. 54, Regent-st., Redfern, on Larcom's.
WANTED, a General SERVANT, Apply
LSE, Adelaide.
WANTED, 4 or 5, Mrs. Nugent's, C. and L., fit and fine
Maids, Registry, at Newcastle and George's alleys, Redfern.
WANTED, a young General SERVANT, Hunter's
Apply 55, Little, Newcastle.
WANTED, an active young MAN, to milk and drive
River. J. M. Ferguson, King-street, Archfield.
WANTED, first-class WASHERS, Surrey Laundry,
Glenmore-road, near the railway.
WANTED, a General SERVANT, no washing, Apply
Mrs. John Booth, 453, Dowling-street, Moore Park.

W ParLOUR MAID. Lewisham, 115½, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a smart respectable BOY, to sell books and papers; wages about £14. Apply Bookish, Redfern station.

WANTED, a respectable PERSON, to assist with housework, good cook preferred, comfortable home. Apply Mr. William Henry, 60, Victoria Road, Weymouth.

WANTED HOUSEMAID AND LAUNDRY (country) combined, in a family; references required. Apply Saturday morning, to Mrs. T. J. Smyth, 85, Barrow-street.

WANTED, a LAD, 14 or 15 years old, to make bread at warehouse, Summer Hill.

WANTED, a Family to take CHARGE of St. Silas's Church Parsonage. Apply by letter only, to Rev. Dr. Marston, Waterloo.

WANTED, English couple: man orchard and vegetable gardener; while attend poultry and cow. See last column.

Management of a country hotel. For full particulars apply to Manager, 171, York-street, Sydney.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN, used to boats and repairing them; and Wife, to attend to retirement suit. References required. Apply at bachelors' Home, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, 500 WORKING-MEN, at 280, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street. Best Males and Sydney boys, capable of hard and easy work. Board and maintenance, like a week.

WANTED, FARMING-MAN, milk, plough, mow, &c. (suburbs); a Milkman assist cart, &c. (suburbs); a ploughman, &c. (suburbs); a milk shop, &c. (suburbs). References required. Apply at 12, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, at Ryde, near railway station, good ploughman, &c. (suburbs); a milkman assist cart, &c. (suburbs); a ploughman, &c. (suburbs); a milk shop, &c. (suburbs). References required. Apply at 12, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, responsible Girl as General SERVANT, in family of two, at Randwick; comfortable home. Apply for particulars at Miss Hudson's retirement rooms, near Capricorn-street.

WANTED, by a lady and gentleman (no children), a thoroughly good General SERVANT, able to wash and iron, and to cook. Apply to Mr. J. H. B. at the corner of the Strand and St. James's Street.

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While every care is exercised in regard to the due insertion of

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